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SEA CONTROL MEANS VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES

Dr. Colby Expounds The Theory of Mahan.

ALLIED NAVAL SUPREMACY.

How and by Whom it Has Been Derived—What it Means.

"No other element in this war is more important than sea power," said Dr. Colby, in his last lecture of the "Europe at War" series. In the long run the issue will be decided by the triumph of the German army or the British navy. This statement does not belittle the services of the allied armies, as the control of the sea is a wonderful advantage to the arms on land.

In Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on History," the substance of which was given in the form of lectures before the Naval Academy of the United States, his thoughts will be found in brief in the first two chapters of this volume, namely, the introduction, and the discussion upon the elements of sea power. The principles here set forth are elucidated to apply to the naval operations between 1660 and the close of the Napoleonic Wars. The book may be read with understanding and edification, even though one possess no technical knowledge of the sea. Mahan illustrates the importance of controlling the seas by depicting the Second Punic War as a triumph for the Roman sea forces more than for the Legions.

Although it was not Mahan's purpose to inflame and stimulate Germany upon the course which could only end in conflict with Great Britain, this was nevertheless the result, as can readily be shown. "The Influence of Sea Power" was so simple and so effectively illustrated that universal attention was at once attracted. Most of all, it caught the eye of the German Emperor, who ordered two copies to be added to the library of every German warship. After the enlargement of the German army, the occupation of Kiauchau was a long and direct step toward the commencement of the German naval programme, as it furnished a concrete argument in favour of a large fleet. In 1898 the first German Naval Bill was passed, to be followed two years later by a well remembered bill which revealed in its fulness the ambitions of Kaiser Germany.

Our advantage in this war comes from the control of the seas, and that of Germany from her network of strategic railways. The great task of Jellicoe and Beatty is like that which befell Nelson in his day, namely, to keep in touch with the enemy's High Sea Fleet and render it powerless. Jellicoe has been more successful to date than Nelson in two regards. He has prevented the German fleet from getting into the High Seas at all; and much less damage has been inflicted on the British merchant marine even by German submarines than was done to it by French cruisers and privateers. As there has been no serious clash of the opposing fleets in this war, there is a great deal of professional curiosity regarding the possible modification of Mahan's theory. The "advance in the cruisers to a tonnage equal to that of superdreadnoughts, and the great increase in speed is generally conceded to be of great value to a fighting force. The value of cruisers has always been kept in mind by the British Admiralty, since the time when Nelson was prevented from intercepting Napoleon at sea by the inferiority of his cruiser squadron and their importance has been further pronounced since the Jutland battle.

The services which Fisher, Churchill and Jellicoe co-operatively have rendered the nation will long be esteemed. Fisher, as First Sea Lord, increased the superdreadnoughts' size so as to embarrass Von Tirpitz into deepening the Kiel Canal, or else to remain very inferior in gun power. He also devoted incessant attention to gunnery, the advantages of which are readily shown by historical incidents. As for Jellicoe, his career is well known before he was placed in command of the Grand Fleet. The nature of his training, his common knowledge, and his service to the Empire is known to everyone. Winston Churchill's experience in the Soudan and South Africa leave no doubt of his ability. At the opening of the war the navy was no doubt in a high state of preparedness, due entirely to Winston Churchill and his colleagues.

There are many adverse opinions of Churchill's ability, but it is well to note that thirty-six hours before the opening of hostilities the British Home Fleet was so disposed in the North Sea that it was impossible for the German Admiral to take the offensive. It was the English and French navies against those of Germany and Austria, and although the allies had it hands down on paper from the outset, modern ships can go to the bottom so fast as to make the results unknown. However, everyone knows the enemy's fleet is bottled up at present. The opening actions of the war are notable. Of these the battle of the Falkland Islands is by far the most brilliant, then comes Heligoland. A month later the Germans had a partial revenge in sinking the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue.

Dr. Colby will treat of the remaining events of the war in his next lecture, which will be the last for this session.

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.
1.00 p.m.—Sci. 20 Class Picture.
1.00 p.m.—R. V. C. Undergrad. Meeting.
5.30 p.m.—Athletic Association Meeting.
8.15 p.m.—"Lit."
8.00 p.m.—Arts '19 Class Dinner.

COMING.
Dec. 20.—Daily Staff Photo.
Dec. 20.—Athletic Association Picture, 12.30.
Dec. 20.—Cercle Francais Picture, 1 p.m.
Dec. 20.—Sci. Undergrad. Meeting, 8.15 p.m.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS CLUB HELD MEETING

Officers Elected—Motion Against Continuance of Club Defeated.

Some sixteen men or so met in the grill room of the Union last evening for supper, after which they went about the work of reorganizing the Eastern Townships Club, an institution which has been one of the most flourishing possessed by McGill in past years. F. W. Hackett, Law '17, occupied the chair, and after the meal had been finished called for the election of officers for the coming year. These resulted as follows, all the men being elected by acclamation.

Honorary Pres.—Dr. C. W. Colby.
President.—F. D. Derrick.
Vice-Pres.—R. B. Clough.
Treasurer.—A. P. Healey.
Secretary.—A. L. Farnsworth.
Committee.—Messrs. Hunt, McLennan, Badger and Buckland.

The new president, on taking the chair, thanked the members for their support, and gave a short sketch of the ideas of the club, and hinted that on account of the good turnout there need be no question of whether the club should continue its activities or not. The other men who had been elected also spoke along the same lines. As the object of the club is to make the different men at McGill who come from the Townships better acquainted with one another, it was thought advisable for those present to arise one at a time and give a short speech. Most of the men called upon responded, one of them voicing the opinion that the club should be dropped for the duration of the war, the reason being that it did not seem that you could get men to turn out to the meetings. After some discussion a vote was taken and the motion defeated.

As far as present indications go the executive intend to hold a big meeting some time after Christmas, when not only students, but also outsiders from the Townships will be present, at which meeting some prominent man from that section of the country will give an address on a topic relative to the Townships. However, nothing definite was decided, and the matter is being left in the hands of the executive.

PROMISE SEARCHLIGHT ON RECENT ELECTIONS

Students' Council Will Investigate Charges Recently Made at Meeting To-morrow.

When the Students' Council holds its regularly weekly meeting at the Union at seven o'clock to-morrow evening, it will investigate the charges which were made at the last meeting by R. J. Clark, representative from the Faculty of Arts. The meeting will be open to members of the student body, and there is no doubt that a large number will attend, as startling developments are promised, and it is expected that the searchlight will be opened upon alleged questionable proceedings in the Faculty of Arts elections. It is said that not only will Mr. Clark substantiate the charges which he made at the meeting of the Council a week ago, but also that there will be further charges laid by other parties interested in the recent elections. The Council will meet at supper in the Union at six o'clock, and will adjourn to discuss business at seven o'clock.

It is said that Mr. Clark's charges will implicate several students of the Faculty of Arts who were prominent in the recent elections, and that these men will be accused of using undue influence in persuading Freshmen as to how they should vote. Counter-charges, it is alleged, will be laid on the same grounds.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.
There will be a meeting of the Athletic Association to-day at 5.30 sharp, in the Union. As business of extreme importance is to be brought up, all members are requested to attend.

SECURES A COMMISSION.
Press advices from England state that Sergt. J. W. Noseworthy, of the McGill Siege Battery, has secured his commission in the artillery, and has been posted to the 271st Canadian Siege Battery. Lieut. Noseworthy was a qualified artillery officer when he enlisted in the ranks of the McGill Battery.

MCGILL TEAM ARE VICTORS BY SCORE 4-1

Unusually Large Crowd at Opening of City League.

MCGILL MEN INJURED.

Loyola Won From Shamrocks, While Soldiers Were Defeated by Fest Laval Team.

The City League opened at the Arena last night with an unusually large crowd in attendance. There were no less than 1,234 paid attendees, besides the players and a few of the supporters who managed to get in without the formality of presenting a ticket. The teams were all well matched, playing a brand of hockey that was surprising in the first games of the season. Quite a number of Loyola men were out to watch their team meet success in their first contest in senior company. Laval had a well trained contingent of rooters on the east side of the rink. The soldiers marched their rooters' squad to the rink and took up their positions on the west side, directly opposite the Laval men. These two teams were by far the most generally supported of the six on the ice.

Loyola opened their first game with a rush, overwhelming the Shamrocks, and turning every Shamrock rush back before the goal was seriously threatened. Their superiority on the defence was at once plainly evident. They stole the puck away with surprising ease. Timmins, in particular, stopped some promising plays, and ran the puck back well. None of the Shamrocks seemed to be able to cope with his clever stick-handling. In the first few minutes the Shamrock goal tender was forced to make some very hard stops in order to prevent a score. His work there was the only thing that saved a very large score. The Shamrocks were slow and did not show any evidence of team work. Loneragan scored a long shot after the puck was carried well down. Shamrocks scored shortly after in a mix-up right in front of the goal. It was a clean shot, and practically impossible to stop. Loyola seemed to tire for a time, but recovered and scored again when Loneragan put a hard angle shot through. First half ended 2 to 1 for Loyola.

Second half. Loyola started fast but nearly let Shamrocks score in a mix-up in front of the goal. The goal-keeper made a lucky save. The play was close with Shamrocks improving. No more scoring was done.

The summary:
Loyola (2). Shamrock (1).
Dooner goal . . . Lukeman
M. Timmins . . . defence . . . Musgrove
Couchesne Davidson
Loneragan . . . centre . . . Brown
Gallery . . . R. wing . . . Kenney
Clement . . . L. wing . . . Arnold
Triley spares . . . Works
O'Halleran Allan
McGillis J. Mulcair
Timmins F. Mulcair
Penalties—Shamrocks, Arnold, 3 mins.

First Half.

Loyola Loneragan 8 min.
Loyola Loneragan 10.10 min.
Shamrock Davidson 15 min.

Second Half.

No score.

The feature game of the evening was that between Laval and the 244th, in which Laval came out ahead after a hard uphill fight in which the issue was in doubt right up to the last moment. Both sides were cheered heartily when they came out, and the soldiers straightway started to keep up a continual run of cheering, which lasted through the entire game. One Laval enthusiast was heard shouting about excitedly shouting "Deux piastres pour Laval." Laval cheer the individual players when they come on. Col. McTobie faces the puck, with the soldiers singing, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The "K. O.'s" scored their first in one half a minute, taking Laval completely by surprise with a rush that penetrated the Laval defence with no trouble. Brunet and Laurendeau were good at stick-handling. The Kayos were in the bets of shape and forced the play. Laval seemed taking a long time to get going. As their play got better the Kayos were not playing good combination, and the fact began to show when Major Chipman was forced to do some great stunts to prevent the Laval rushes from terminating successfully. Brunet, for Laval, was playing a great game, figuring in most of the rushes instigated by that team. Young scored for the Kayos. Score was 2 to 0 for the 244th. Laval found the net for the first time when Dufresne put a neat shot through. By a pretty piece of team work, Laval repeated in less than a half minute. The "K. O.'s" scored another immediately on the resumption of play. It was a rather fluky shot. The half-time score was 3 to 2 for the 244th. Laval really had the best of the play. Major Chipman being apparently by far the best man on the team, in spite of the fact that he has not played in years. "K. O.'s" depended too much on individual team work. Laval opened the second half with one man rushes. Deben scored. Laurendeau (Continued on Page 4.)

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THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

Published Every Day Except Sunday by

REPORTERS.

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Elizabeth Monk, '19, Jean McCullough, '20.

Macdonald College Representative—W. N. Jones, '18.

Editor in charge of this issue—H. Popham.

There are many students who complain, especially at the examination periods, that their tasks are difficult, their burdens heavy, and life a grind. These complaints would not be forthcoming if, during the term, all lessons were gotten regularly, and all assignments brought in at the time designated. It is delay or procrastination which causes three-fourths of the trouble of collegians. A good time for to-day is allowed to crowd out serious study. To-morrow the programme is repeated, and when the examination periods arrive, as they surely will, the procrastinating student finds his study table laden with unaccomplished tasks. These explain his troubles, tell of his failures, and state the reasons for his pessimism. Now is the time to reform. We are all guilty.—Daily Texan.

"Dan" Sutherland, Sc '18, University weights champion, has left for his home in New Glasgow, N.B., owing to illness. He expects to be able to return following the Christmas vacation.

In Lunch Tablet form, also, read

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Slowly but surely people will come to understand this. The Socialists have done much to open the people's eyes; and the fact that the governments are making excuses for themselves, saying that the war was forced upon them and that the right is on their side, proves that we are making real progress. Truth is beginning to shine through the clouds of superstition and ignorance and greed.

FRANKENSTEIN.

GOES TO FRANCE.

A London despatch says that Lieut. J. N. Alford, Sci. '11, of the Canadian Engineers, has returned to duty in France after recuperating from wounds received in the fighting on the Ypres salient last June. Lieut. Alford, whose home is in Belleville,

GOES TO FRANCE.

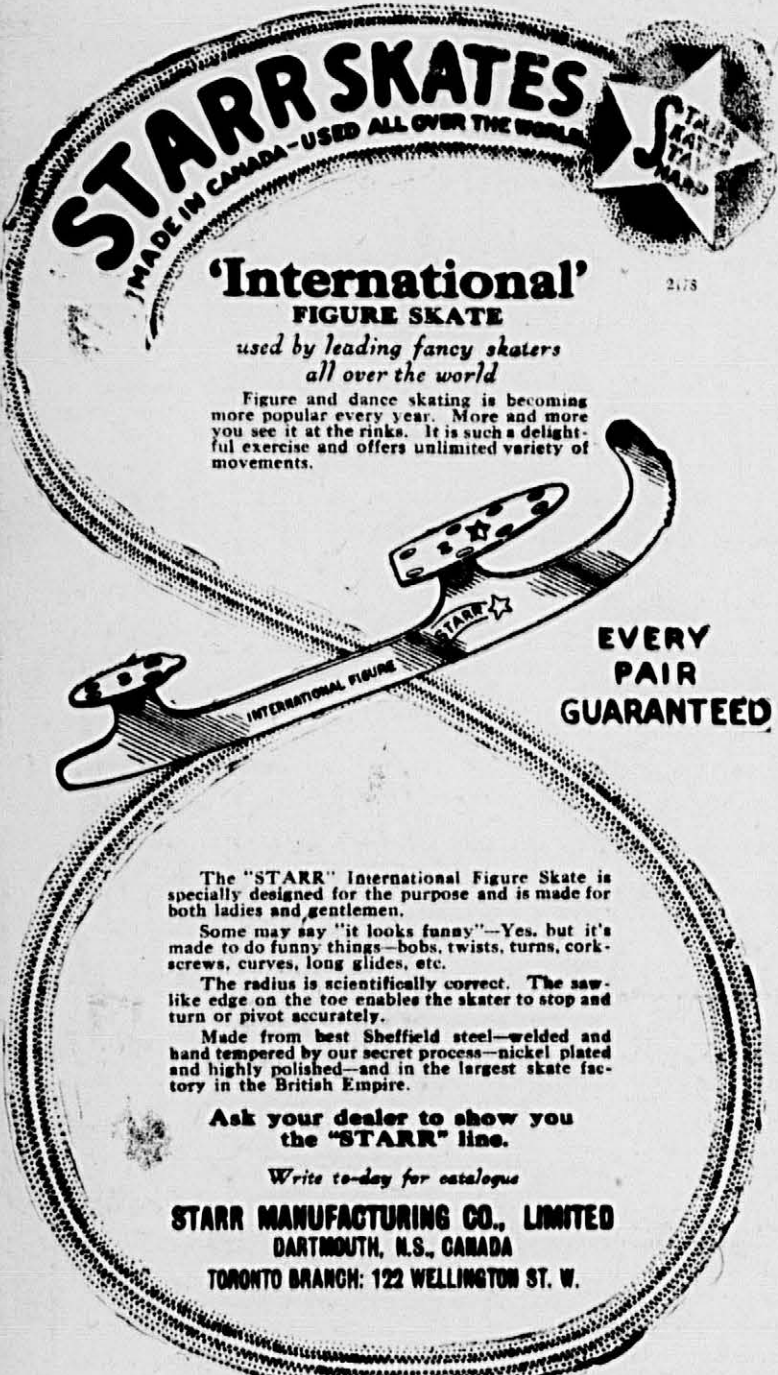
A London dispatch says that Lieut. J. N. Alford, Scot. '11, of the Canadian Engineers, has returned to duty in France after recuperating from wounds received in the fighting on the Ypres salient last June. Lieut. Alford, whose home is in Belleville, Ont., enlisted originally in the Eaton Machine Gun Battery as a gunner, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Engineers.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF MCGILL BATTERY TELLS OF THE TRIP OVERSEAS; THE PLEASURES OF OLD ENGLAND AND HUT LIFE IN EMSHOT CAMP

Long and Interesting Letter Just Received Gives all Information Concerning What the Battery Boys are Doing—Worst Features of the Camp are the Weather and the Sergeant's Mess, He Says—Twice Awakened by Zeppelin Alarms—Day's Work Begins at Seven O'clock and Ends at Four in the Afternoon—Tait's Men Working Steadily in Preparation for Service at the Front.

A subscriber has received the following letter from the Quartermaster Sergeant of the 271st Canadian Siege Battery, formerly known as the McGill Battery:

"I shall try to give you some idea of our experiences since last writing, which was just prior to our departure from Halifax, if my memory serves me right.

"Arriving at the dock where the monster was moored, we discovered that we were the last unit to go aboard, and the question of most interest was—'What kind of quarters would be allotted to us?'

After an hour's delay in embarking the question was answered. The men found themselves quartered immediately under the poop-deck, in what was the steerage smoking-room in peace times. Their beds were hammocks slung close together from the ceiling, and there was mighty little room to store their belongings. At first sight the men were mightily disappointed, but though there were horse artillery on board with real bedrooms and beds, there were also infantry packed like herrings in a barrel three or four decks below our men, and compared with these latter ours had really first-rate quarters, with little to kick about.

"The sergeants had for the first night most evil-smelling bedrooms in the bowels of the ship, but later we were moved into very pleasant and commodious rooms, in the sergeants' quarters on the same deck as the officers, and I was blessed with a luxurious little room next to the bath-room. The officers had very luxurious apartments; in fact, the Major told me that the Captain had the finest room on the ship. From what I saw of their rooms I had no reason to doubt his statement.

"There were between 6,000 and 7,000 troops on board, a big crowd in all conscience, and yet there seemed to be ample room for all. Of course when one walked along the alleyway of E deck at night after, say, nine o'clock—this was the only deck by which it was possible to get directly from the fore to the after part of the vessel—and passed under hundreds of men suspended in hammocks and cheek-by-jowl with each other, one realized what a mob was really on board. E deck was five decks below, and there were men under that. Immediately under the hammocks were the mess-tables. I did not see or hear of one case of seasickness, which speaks volumes for the weather conditions. It was the calmest voyage I ever experienced on the Atlantic.

"The length of the voyage was so short that we had scarcely time to feel things monotonous, 5½ days till we dropped anchor at Liverpool; the men were, moreover, kept in condition by strenuous physical exercise and games each morning, while the afternoon usually witnessed submarine drill for the whole ship. Regarding precautions against torpedoing, we wore life-belts all the time except when asleep; there was regular practice with naval and machine guns when we got near the danger zone; there were also very implicit regulations laid down for everyone's behaviour in case of an attack; and other well-known means were taken to avoid mishap. Had an actual and successful attack been made, however, there is little doubt that the great majority of those on board would not have arrived at any port on this side of the Stix.

"We were fed like princes—men, sergeants, and officers alike—and we often look back upon those meals as the last touch of the now-vanished hand of civilization. On Sunday morning, we woke up to find ourselves within hail of the Irish coast, with two smart little destroyers flitting around us. This, we were informed, was the signal that all danger of a hurried exit from this vale of tears was over, and we gladly doffed our life-belts. Truth to tell, however, there was never very much anxiety evidenced at any time during the trip, and the night before we entered the danger zone, flying along at full speed without a light showing, the whole ship's complement seemed to be in exceptionally happy spirits. On Sunday night, while the ship lay at anchor, some way down channel, preparations began to be made for our disembarkation. I did not get to bed till after midnight, and next morning I was up by 1.30 and had breakfast (after an hour's work in the dark) at 2.30. The men breakfasted later, after which they were paraded on the poop-deck and attempted to sort out their kits there. At 5 o'clock we went ashore, being the first unit to do so; an hour later we entrained from Liverpool, knowing not whither we went. The boys were intensely amused, as all folks from across the water are, at the toy 'cars,' and their toy engines.

"After travelling from 6 a.m. till 2 p.m., on the strength of a couple of sandwiches and a twenty minutes' stop at Birmingham for refreshments which did not materialize, we reached Milford, Surrey, marched with our full kit (a ridiculous load of about 85 lbs.), about two miles to Milford Camp, where, exhausted as we were and ready for a good square meal and wash up, we had the grateful tidings conveyed to us that we were not expected, and that Siege Batteries should go to Shorncliffe. I had to fall out and try to collect some food for the men, as well as arrange for procuring cooking and messing accommodation, get palisades (save the mark), and the equipment for the huts. Most of that evening was spent in rushing around doing fatigue work. Officers and men alike were cordially disgusted with the whole business, and tempers were severely tried. For the following ten days we lived in five wooden huts, about thirty men to a hut, our beds being the usual military straw mattresses and bolsters spread on the floor; there was one little stove, for which scarcely any coal was provided, and which gave forth no heat when there was a gale; the men bought tallow candles to supply light in the long evenings; and to complete the effect the rain fell with great regularity. We could get no mess-room, so the food was carried up in pails and basins to the huts (which were some distance), and on its arrival the men crowded round and helped themselves, first come first served, the last to arrive often finding there was little or nothing left. We could not get hot water, with which to wash our mess-tins, from which all the food was eaten, so that it was impossible to get the grease out of those without 'cleaning' them out with sand (alias mud) and; for ten minutes after a meal, the men might have been seen industriously rubbing this mud into their tins in the firm but vain hope that in this wise they would extricate all grease from them, and have them nice and clean for the next meal. One of the M.O.'s saw them at this time, and one of the practice most effectively by informing them that the ground was riddled with the germs of all kinds of objectionable diseases. The only washing facilities were cold water spigots, which work only so long as you kept pressing the tap—a most tantalizing accompaniment to one's morning ablutions.

"We had a sixth hut which was divided in two by blankets, the one end being used as an orderly room, the other for my stores. All the beef, bread, bacon, etc., was brought in there and cut up, or rather hacked up by the cook's fatigues. During this period, I was inundated with heaps of army orders and documents from War Office, Divisional Headquarters, Brigade Headquarters, and I don't know all what, relating to the imperial system of messing—which is utterly different from the Canadian method, and enough to turn a man's hair grey in a week. I read these until my head ached with the attempt to discover what you must do and what you must not do.

"Neither the Major, the Captain, nor anyone else knew anything more about it than I did, so I had to plough along as best I could. To make matters worse, I was expected to be doing about one hundred different things in different places at the same time—and altogether I was just about driven crazy. When I lay down at night, I cursed myself for being such a fool as to put any weight on the Captain's early conclusion that I would fit in as Q.M.S. "Talking of night, we were twice awakened from our downy couches by Zepp. alarms, which were nothing more than alarms as far as our camp was concerned. The first night of our arrival when, after a sickening day, I entered the darkness of the N.C.O.'s hut and threw myself down on the floor in my uniform, covering myself up with great coat and Barry's rubber coat (how useful these have been to us since we arrived beneath these teeming skies!) I was too tired to be conscious of either the hardness of the floor or the raw wind blowing along it; but I did cure very heartily when, in the small hours of the morning, an orderly stumbled into the hut with the announcement that a warning had been received that the Zepps. were on their way, and we must all rise and stand by to 'beat it' should the Zepps. favor us with a visit. We went out and stared about for half-an-hour or so, then wearily retired, feeling that we really did not care two pins whether the air machines blew up the whole camp or not. As a matter of fact, one of them was brought down that night somewhere outside of London. Next morning our toy trumpeter blew us up with 'revelry' at six o'clock, and the whole wretched bustle started over again.

"In this manner we spent the first ten days of our residence in England. Then orders came for us to change quarters, and at night we 'lied' off to our new huts, about a mile away. We literally picked up our beds and walked, for every man had to carry his mattress and bolster and blankets on his own shoulders—which looked a good deal funnier than it felt. Imagine the toy trumpeter struggling along under a bed more bulky and almost as heavy as himself.

"This brings me to a new chapter in our experiences, so, being full to the neck with cold and somewhat tired as the result of a six miles' tramp through the mud and rain by way of trying to cure it, I shall postpone the continuation of this narrative till another occasion. I would that some good fairy would this night transport me to a comfortable den containing a real fire and a few kindred spirits who know the proper treatment for colds and coughs. Then a hot bath and a long rest in a real bed! But meantime, Bill Kaiser is unsympathetic, and so long as Bill says 'No,' then 'No' is the word.

"Sunday, November 5th. "This is the day of rest—also the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. By way of celebrating the double event, a terrific gale is blowing, accompanied by heavy drifting rain. Also we had two sardines and a slice of bread and margarine for tea. Also the lights went out all over camp during tea—and have not started working yet. We have bought three candles for our hut—which is extravagance, considering that we are all 'bust' financially, and no cash coming for ten days yet. But there is stern determination to get on with our letters.

"Our new quarters at Witley were much the same as the old, the main difference being the eight sergeants were honoured by being graciously permitted by the O. C. to sleep in the O. M. store-room. Our beds, therefore, were laid wherever we could find room between the numerous packing cases. We were attached for rations to the 4th Pioneer Battalion. This practically gave us nothing to do, and I enjoyed the short period of freedom and took the opportunity of marching out with the men whenever I could. It was the first exercise of that or any kind I have had since leaving Montreal. The Sergeants' Mess of the Pioneers was a great success—they knew how to feed themselves, and us, and were really very hospitable to us.

"It was a frightful day which saw us enter our new camp. This place is about 5 miles from Aldershot, and when we arrived at the latter place, the rain was coming down in torrents. It so happened that our coats had been packed away. Our guide—one of our own officers, lost his way and walked up for nearly three hours through rain and mud, so that we were soaked to the skin on arriving. As usual, before I could change, I had to see all our heavy boxes carted into the store-room, extra blankets issued to the men, and other arrangements made. Moving camp is one of the military operations I do not love. This is, unlike Witley, a (Continued on Page 4)

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ESTABLISHED 1817.

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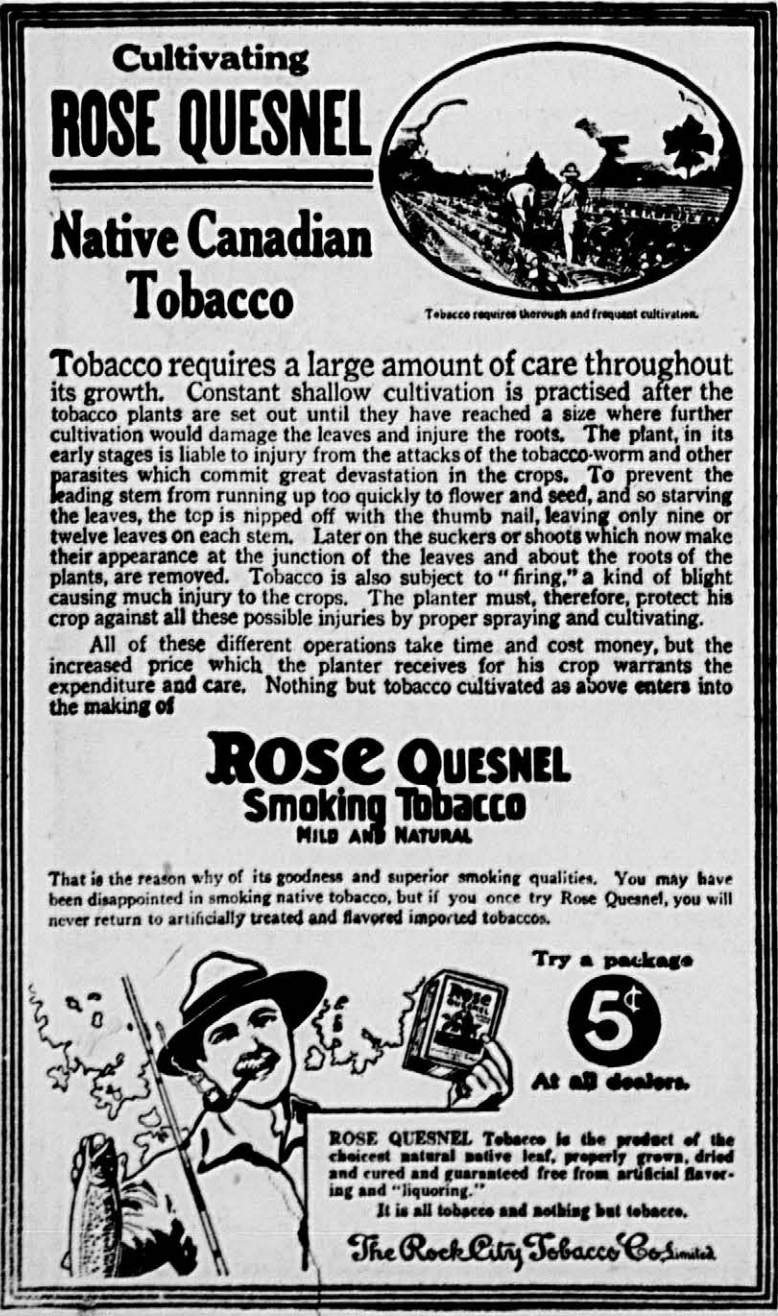
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PHILOSOPHICAL PHOTOGRAPH.
The photograph of the executive
of the Philosophical Society will be
taken at Gordon's Studio to-morrow
at 2.15 o'clock.

MCGILL TEAM ARE VICTORS BY
SCORE OF 4-1.
(Continued from Page 1.)

scored. Score is 4 to 3 for Laval. There seems to be nothing to it but Laval. Roberts tied the score on a long shot. 24th started some pretty team work, but it is not effective against the heavy Laval defence. Laurendeau scored. Limoges scored. The game ended with the score 6 to 4 for Laval.

24th Battalion (4). Laval (6).
Major Chipman goal. Hebert
Sgt. Church defence. Brunet
L.C. Richardson defence. Spriggins
Pte. Gill centre. Laurendeau
Pte. Roberts R. wing. Limoges
Pte. Young L. wing. Courchesne
Pte. Greenway spares. Debien
Pte. Clayton G. Pontbrenan
Pte. Fuller E. Pontbrenan
Pte. Duchesnay Lavallee
F. Dufresne
G. Dufresne

Penalties — 24th.: Richardson, 2
mins. Laval, Limoges, 2 min. Sprig-
gins, 2 mins.

Scores:—

First Half.

24th...Young .. 45 sec.
24th...Young .. 55 sec.
Laval...F. Dufresne .. 17 min.
Laval...Debien .. 17.30 min.
24th...Gill .. 18.45 min.

Second Half.

Laval...Debien .. 2.10 min.
Laval...Laurendeau .. 8.10 min.
24th...Roberts .. 11.00 min.
Laval...Laurendeau .. 14.20 min.
Laval...Limoges .. 12.20 min.

The National-McGill game was the least interesting of the evening, the two teams not being very well matched, and, consequently, the play seemed slow. McGill was unfortunate in losing three men through injuries in the first half. Fraser was forced to retire when he received a serious cut on the foot. Rooney made a trip to the Western Hospital shortly after ward with a big cut over the eye. Jacques received a hard crack on the nose and went out. The 24th cheered for McGill on every play. All the men played exceptionally well as units, but their work as a team was ragged at times. Behan played an exceptionally good game. Kelly and Cully worked hard.

Kelly took first blood for McGill in a mix-up in front of the goal. Poe scored. Poe played a great game while on the ice. A few McGill men were out, and they managed to get up a cheer with the aid of a few Laval men who stayed to see the game.

In the second half, Behan was again the best man on the ice. He scored two McGill goals in that period. Masson scored a goal for Nationals in this period. Every man on the McGill line-up displayed a better line of hockey in this period. Poe showed up well. The work of McGill in goal was a feature of the second period. He certainly has the goods as a goal tender. The game ended four to one for McGill.

The summary: McGill (4).
National (1).
Seguin .. goal .. Scott
Robert Fraser
Dandurand .. defence .. Anderson
Semson .. centre .. Rooney
Gauvremont .. R. wing .. McCulloch
Letour .. L. wing .. Behan
Masson .. spares .. Kelly
Furlong Jacques
Lapensee Poe
Cote Robillard
Rothschild
Cully

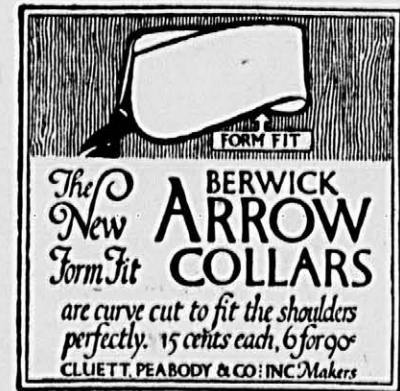
Penalties — National, Latour, 6
min.; Lapensee, 3 min.; G. Gauvremont, 10 min. McGill, McCulloch, 3 min.

Scores:—

First Half.
McGill...Kelly .. 1.15 min.
McGill...Poe .. 16.20 min.

Second Half.
McGill...Behan .. 2 min.
McGill...Behan .. 11 min.
National...Masson .. 18.10 min.

ARTS '19 CLASS PINS.
The members of Arts '19 may obtain their class pins at Birks any time after ten o'clock to-day or at the class dinner at the Windsor this evening.

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MCGILL BATTERY.
(Continued from Page 3.)

small imperial camp, purely an artillery camp. We were the first Canadian Battery to enter its sacred precincts. It has a more permanent and solid appearance than the others. The men for the first time were having some sort of gun practice and gun drill. The worst features are having some sort of gun practice mess. It has rained almost without a stop since we came, and each night a high wind comes up, drifting the rain into everything. It is impossible to keep one's feet dry—and coughs and colds are the order of the day. Little sympathy is shown for anyone who reports sick, so this custom is not practised unless absolute necessity is shown. There were some of the boys here who should have been in bed the day they had to march here, ten miles through the rain—but as they have not gone under yet, no doubt everything was all right.

"The sergeants' mess is a joke—a tragic joke. The men are fed like fighting-cocks, but for some reason I can't understand, and can only surmise, the sergeants are not supposed to require any solid nourishment at all. Of course all the sergeants in camp fare the same, all grout, but nothing seems to be done to improve matters. Fancy after an afternoon's work in the open with the rain falling, and coming in to a banquet of two sardines, a slice of very old bread and a cup of tea. Instead of the sardines it may be a spoonful of jam, a stalk of celery, and small portion of canned salmon or two slices of beet-root. At lunch, of course, we always get some kind of beef, and if we are very lucky, a tiny portion of pudding. All soups are barred, the bones being too precious. The latter are all annexed by the Minister of Munitions for his glycerine department. I got badly called down by the Inspector of Messing for allowing the men to have soup. Also, having some surplus cash, they got a breakfast of bacon and eggs one day, which I was also pounced upon. "Gross Extravagance" eggs being now 40¢ a piece. Incidentally, foodstuffs are going up at a great rate, and it is difficult to feed the men even without being extravagant. The Government issue only beef, bacon, bread, tea, sugar and salt as free rations—the rest must be bought from an allowance of 5½¢ per man per day.

"Work for the day usually begins about 7 and ends about 4. After that the men are free to go or do pretty much as they like. But the weather has been so impossible that most of us stay in camp. Aldershot, Farnham, Farnborough, Fleet, are all from three to five miles away, and on Saturdays a pilgrimage is usually made to one or other of these places, just to relieve the monotony—for to me the worst feature of the whole business is the unbroken monotony. The country round Witley was very pretty and interesting, quite a number of historic little places around, such as Godalming, Guildford, Compton, where C. F. Watts, the artist, had his home, and where his private studio is still open to the public. But here the surroundings are flat and of little interest of any kind.

"The whole day aeroplanes are flitting across the camp, practising all manner of stunts.

"After six months without leave, the long-awaited permission was given, and on Friday night, Oct. 21, I hiked off to London en route for the North. Spent a very pleasant time at my brother's place, stayed a night at Dumfries, and put in two days in Edinburgh. I enjoyed every moment of it, and the worst of it was the inevitability of returning. However, that had to be done—and there was no good of brooding at it. When the next leave comes the Lord only knows—I don't suppose it will be worth while taking anyhow, for there are only about three or four days given next time, usually just before going to France—an event which will not happen to us, from all appearances, for months. Probably at Xmas we may have permission to do a lightning scout North.

"Nov. 9th.
"From a letter, this has developed into a pamphlet, then into a book, and a tome. But I am determined it shall blossom forth into an encyclopedia before I've finished, or perchance the nucleus of a library.

"Talking of Edinburgh—I forgot to tell you of one good story (which ought to be heard in the Doric to be appreciated). The night after the Zepp. raid, my brother made an expedition into the raided portion, particularly the slummy quarters. He questioned one very ancient dame who was gazing philosophically on the ruins of her late abode. "Well, sir, it didna bother me muckle, for I tell them two months syne that the Gairmans was coming. But they a' juist laughed an' ca'd me "Daft Grannie." Ye see, Sir, that's the name they gie me hereabouts—"Daft Grannie." "But what about your house?" "Oh, sir, that didna pit me oot ava," for I was just about to flit, an' it saved me a' the bother, sir, d'ye see?" "Yes, I see, But hasn't a' your furniture been destroyed?" "Weel, Sir, ye see, when I flit, I never tak my bit sticks wi' me. They'er no worth it, an' I juist destroy them and buy new stuff. So ye see when the Gairmans "boomed" me, they didn't bother me eny, for they juist saved me a wheen o' trouble, Sir."

"So you see the old Scotch spirit's not quite dead yet. When I'm reviled by officers, cursed by sergeants, and blasphemed by bombardiers, I'll think of this old princess—"Daft Grannie"—and smile contemptuously at the whole gang.

"The curling season approaches. Remind me to the boys of the Thistle, and in case I may not write you again before Xmas, accept my heartiest wishes for a happy time at the festive season. This applies to all who may have the misfortune to be asked to wade through all this."

GOAT GRABBERS.

The roommate who kindly wears our neckties, shoes, overcoat, etc., for us.

The guy that beat us to a much desired date.

That chap who offers us a Pall Mall when we have sworn off smoking.

The prof. who flunked us in a snap course.

The fellow in our class who knows it all.

The chap who marries the only phone in the house.—University of Washington Daily.

JUST TALK.

—By T. J.

"Well! the people seemed to have a good time, didn't they? No! I didn't go to the dance myself, couldn't get away, but I did have a couple of opportunities to slip up to see how everyone was getting along. I had a little vantage point from which I viewed the assembly. For a few minutes I stood down at the door leading onto the dancing floor, but a girl and fellow danced out into the hall, and the chap called my name. I turned; the fellow waved to me, and I heard the girl remark, "Oh! Is that who he is?" I decided to vanish.

So I stationed myself, as I said, at my vantage point, and didn't mind standing looking on, as it amply repaid me for the pains. Some of them presented funny spectacles, didn't they? For instance, there was one couple who sailed down that floor as if Old Nick himself were chasing them. They danced a regular marathon—they both evidently enjoyed themselves, for they repeated the performance a number of times during the evening. Another pair were the exact opposite. Counting the regular number and the encore, they did not manage in that time to complete the circuit of the hall.

And "did-yuhsee" the clinging vine effect portrayed by some? She'd just nestle that dainty bit of a head of her's under his collar and you could see him trying to keep her hair out of his eyes, nose and mouth. One would believe she was saying to herself, "He's my great big lovable hero, and I don't care what you think!" One time, in drawing back her head sharply, she hit his chin and if he didn't swear he looked as if he should have liked to. His tie pin had evidently scratched her face. To see them moving about the floor she might just as well have been standing on his feet.

Did you notice another pair, the direct antithesis? I refer to that couple who were hanging onto each other's necks as if it were a matter of life and death. In dancing his feet were about a yard away from hers, but his head was on her shoulder, while her head occupied a similar position beside his neck. They looked like the pictures of the arched doorways on some Turkish Mosque or the Arch of Swords featured in war weddings.

There were a "couple of couples" who danced excellently, weren't there? Everyone danced well, but I'm sure you noticed a few who were much above the average, didn't you?

And the "gu-r-r-r-s"—(just like that)—weren't they splendid? All of them I was speaking to a professed woman's hater afterwards, and he was fairly bubbling over with happiness. "Aren't they li-loo-lovely" (he was so excited he stuttered), he said. Each one of them might have stepped out of a Paquin fashion parlor into the Hall of the Union. One chap told me he wasn't going to the dance. He came over to the Union about 10 o'clock, and finally came up with me (to use his own words), "He gave the James the once over," he stirred around, smoked half a cigarette, asked for a pipet of tobacco, it took a minute after lighting it, and then said, "Well, so long, I'm going over to the room to change my clothes," and sure enough, about half an hour later he made his appearance and slid out onto the floor as spry as a two-year-old.

And the Patronesses,—they made everyone feel at home, didn't they? courteous, pleasant and able to enter into the spirit of the affair they became a portion of the crowd rather than a committee of critics under whose eyes one feared to fall.

The Committee in charge of the arrangements did things "up brown." For men who had no experience on such committee work they had everything working very smoothly, and they attended to the individuals as well as the general assembly, seeing that this girl had a partner, that such They deserve all kinds of thanks for a fellow did not feel "out in the cold," their work.

"When yuh gonna 'ave 'nother?" seems to be the predominating question of the times.

DR. H. M. AMI ILL.

Dr. H. M. Ami, Arts '82, former director of the Geological Survey of Canada, and who addressed the Arts Undergraduate Society recently, is confined to his room in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, suffering from a cold.

UNLOADING THE FORD.

Cowell—Say, Bertoglio, did you know that the new Fords don't make as much noise as the old ones?

Bertoglio—Is that right? What did they do to them?

Cowell—Why, they took the brass off the front.—Miami Student.

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The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

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First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

CANADA



NATIONAL SERVICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given under the authority of the "War Measures Act, 1914," that during the first week in January, 1917, an inventory will be made by the Post Office Authorities, of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, residing in Canada.

National Service Cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all Postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person of the prescribed ages is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt.

Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest Postmaster.

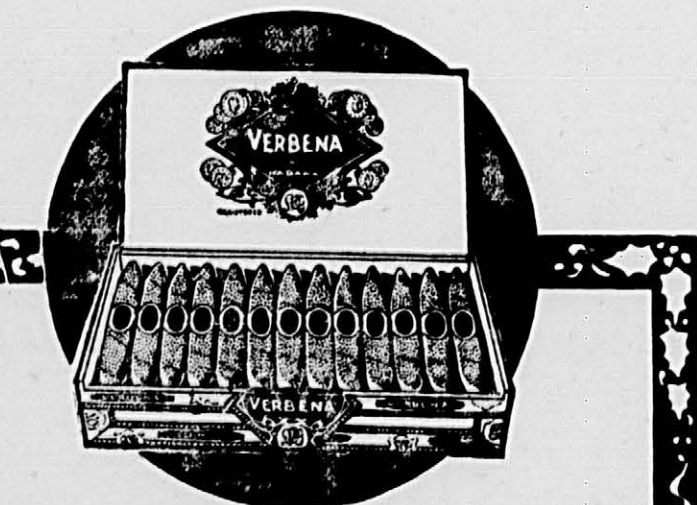
R. B. BENNETT,

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

Director General.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK : 1st to 7th JANUARY.

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Lovers of good cigars have often wished for a cigar which would be equal to the best imported, in shape, smoking qualities, aroma and fragrance.

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